

## REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st November 1903.

## CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		<b>(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—</b>	
An extract from the <i>Novoe Vremya</i> ...	987	A railway complaint ...	992
The Gulf tour ...	ib.	Want of feeder roads in the Burdwan district ...	ib.
		A railway complaint ...	993
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		A railway complaint ...	ib.
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		A railway accident ...	ib.
<i>Melas</i> in the Backergunge district ...	987	A bad bridge in the Tippera district ...	ib.
Cooly girls unwilling to go ...	ib.		
A case of suspicious death in the Nadia district ...	988	<b>(h)—General—</b>	
Violation of Act XXV of 1867 in Calcutta ...	ib.	Oppressive income-tax assessment ...	993
Misconduct of some <i>murda farashes</i> in Howrah town ...	ib.	The case of a dismissed Excise Sub-Inspector ...	994
		System of filling up certain appointments in the United Provinces ...	ib.
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		The post-master of Radhanagar in the Bankura district ...	995
A new Sub-Registry office in the Murshidabad district ...	988		
Sir Francis Maclean on the separation of judicial and executive functions ...	989	<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
The Sangramgarh murder case ...	ib.	The Civil Procedure Bill ...	995
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		The Co-operative Credit Societies Bill ...	ib.
Nil.		The Universities Bill ...	996
		The Co-operative Credit Societies Bill ...	ib.
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		The Universities Bill ...	997
The proposed abolition of the lower examinations... 990		Appointment of Bengalis to the Viceregal Council desirable in view of the Universities Bill ...	998
A reply ...	ib.	The Universities Bill ...	ib.
Delay in the publication of the course list for the lower schools ...	ib.		
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>		<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
The reserved tanks in the Comilla Municipality ...	990	The Raja of Man Siram's case ...	999
Municipal matters at Kalna ...	991		
Pollution of the Bhagirathi with "septic tank" water ...	ib.	<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
The trenching ground near the Chinsura railway station ...	ib.	Nil.	
Rejection of a prayer for the extension of the North Dum-Dum Municipality ...	ib.	<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Babu Nalin Bihari Sarkar's note ...	ib.	Anglo-Indian feeling towards natives ...	999
The proposal of erecting a statue of the late Maharaja of Darbhanga in Dalhousie Park ...	992	The late Queen's touching advice to Lord Curzon ...	1000
Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar in the Calcutta Corporation ...	ib.		
Municipal oppression in a Calcutta bazar ...	ib.	<b>URIYA PAPERS.</b>	
		Mr. Bourdillon's administration ...	1000
<b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>		The Commissioner's reception at Jajpur and Bhadrak ...	ib.
Nil.		Union of Orissa with the Central Provinces ...	ib.
		Orissa under the British rule during the last 100 years ...	ib.
		<b>ASSAM PAPERS.</b>	
		Nil.	



31.04.2011



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Rozenama-i-Mukaddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 9th November makes the following extract from the *Novos Vremya* newspaper :—

ROZENAMA-I-MUKADDAS  
HABLUL MATEEN,  
Nov. 9th, 1903.

The *Times of London* say that the object of the extension of Lord Curzon's tenure of office is not only to carry out the proposed reform of the internal administration of India, but also to introduce some necessary changes in the existing relations between India and the neighbouring Kingdoms. Lord Curzon certainly possesses a more intimate knowledge of the Asiatic countries than any other Englishman, and the English papers, therefore, said in 1898 that the new Viceroy would be able to extend British supremacy in Eastern Asia, and they hoped that his policy would inflict upon Russia a diplomatic defeat everywhere. But that hope still remains unfulfilled. Some slight concessions have indeed been made to the Government of India by Persia, but these are hardly worth speaking of.

In 1899, when the Boer war was going on, Lord Curzon said that it was not time to deal with questions of vital importance. Perhaps that is the reason why his tenure of office has been extended. From Reuter's telegrams we learn that Lord Curzon is going to make a tour in the Persian Gulf to strengthen British supremacy in those waters. The tour may produce good results. It is, however, a fact that English supremacy over the Persian Gulf has become very feeble since a Russian fleet and Russian merchantmen appeared on those waters.

The Russian fleet will remain there, so that the neighbouring Arab Chiefs may convince themselves of the necessity of making a new settlement with us (Russians). Most probably they will at last follow this policy. Now the question is, what steps should be taken to baffle the object of Lord Curzon's proposed tour.

2. A correspondent writing to the same paper from Bushire says that Russia, Turkey, and Persia will each send a man of war to the Persian Gulf to give a reception to Lord

ROZENAMA-I-MUKADDAS  
HABLUL MATEEN.

Curzon, and that these ships will remain there until his departure therefrom. It is unknown whether His Excellency's landing upon the shore of the Ottoman Empire will be official or private. The object of his landing there, seems to be to develop the proposed plan for the construction of a railway line from Aden to Coweit. It is said that Lord Curzon will hold darbars at Basido, Muscat, and Shareja, and give valuable presents to the Chiefs of those places.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

3. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 11th November has the following :—

KASIPUR NIVASI,  
Nov. 11th, 1903.

*Mélas* in the Backergunge district.

*Mélas* are held after the Durga Puja every year at Kalarkati, Lakhutia, Banaripara, and Batagir in the Backergunge district. These *mélas* bring cholera and fever with them, and the sanitary arrangements are most unsatisfactory. Cholera does not remain confined to the *méla* grounds, but spreads into the villages, and also in the Barisal town. The prostitutes who come to the *mélas* are a curse to the villagers. So these *mélas* do more harm than good to the people.

4. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th November says that recently one day he saw three cooly girls

SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 12th, 1903.

Cooly girls unwilling to go.

weeping on the steamer which was running from Goalundo to Chandpur. They were being taken against their will to the Patichera tea-garden by a cooly recruiter named Balakram. The names and whereabouts of the girls are as follows :—

- (1) *Saila*.—Father's name Dhanai, Ramgarh village, Binpur thana, Midnapore district.
- (2) *Giribala*.—Father's name Mahes, Kola village, Midnapore district.
- (3) *Hari*.—Father's name Gopal, Ghatal thana, Midnapore district.

There was a boy with them, by name Giris Chandra Jana, son of Ghateshwar Jana, village Hijal, Midnapore district.



HITAVADI,  
Nov. 13th, 1903.

5. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th November says that a woman named Bilva Bagdini, who lived in the Baganchra village under the Santipur thana in the Nadia district, slept on the verandah of her house on the night of the 17th October last. The following morning she was found dead without the gold ornament (जवक) which she always wore on her neck. A Sub-Inspector of Police came on inspection and sent the dead body to Krishnagar for *post-mortem* examination. Chandi Charan Banerji, assistant panchayet, Pundit Devendranath Kavyatirtha, the head-master of the Sutragarh High School, and many other people, who viewed the dead body on the morning of 18th October, saw a livid mark on the neck and a mark of clay on the left elbow. The deceased's house was found to have been plundered. On the 23rd October following, a tin box, which belonged to the deceased, was found by two chaukidars immersed in the Bagdini *beel* below Chand Ray's jungle, and was shown to the Sub-Inspector who was at that time in the neighbouring village, Gayeshpur. Further inquiry into the case was, however, put a stop to in consequence of a medical report reaching the police to the effect that the deceased had met with a sudden death. The fears of the local people have not, however, been dispelled by this report. The District Magistrate and the Subdivisional Officer of Ranaghat are therefore requested to institute a fresh enquiry into the case.

NAVA YUG,  
Nov. 14th, 1903.

6. The *Nava Yug* [Calcutta] of the 14th November says that nowadays the law relating to printers and publishers' declaration is often violated in Calcutta. From the 1st of *Aswin* last, a new vernacular newspaper is being published in the town. Its first issue was printed and published by Ram Ratan Sarkar from the Bindhyabasini Press, No. 134, Amherst Street. Its second issue was printed and published by the same Ram Ratam Sarkar, but it was printed on the 8th *Aswin* last in the Curzon Press, No. 107, Bow Bazar Street. The third and fourth issues were printed and published by Dwijindranath Mitra and Srinath De, respectively, from the *Bangabhumi* Press, No. 53, College Street, on the 29th *Aswin* and 6th *Kartik*. The fifth and sixth issues were printed and published by Ram Ratan Sarkar and Srinath De, respectively, from the *Bangabhumi* Press on the 13th and 20th *Kartik*. None of these printers and publishers made the necessary declaration on or before the dates of the publication of the issues. It is believed that as the issues contained highly defamatory matter, the proprietor of the paper adopted the trick of not having any declarations made in order to shield the printers and publishers from the just operation of the law. The Commissioner of Police is asked whether the printers and publishers are not liable to punishment under section 15 of Act XXV of 1867.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,  
Nov. 14th, 1903.

7. A correspondent of the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 14th November says that recently one day a dead body arrived at the Telkulghat station on the Howrah-Amta Railway by the 3 o'clock train. It was accompanied by the mother of the deceased, a chaukidar, a police constable, and some *murda-farashes*. The deceased was being taken by the police to the Howrah Hospital, and died on the way. At the Telkulghat station, the *murda-farashes* wantonly told the bereaved and weeping mother that they would not take down the dead body unless they were paid annas 8. The correspondent remonstrated against their conduct, but his interference was treated with contempt and roughly rejected by them. The chaukidar and police constable said nothing to all this. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI,  
Nov. 11th, 1903.

8. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 11th November writes that at last a Sub-Registry office has been established at Lalbagh, and Khondker Ali Tahar has been appointed as Sub-Registrar. There are many apprentices in the Sadar Sub-Registry office, who have been serving for a long time in the hope of getting permanent appointments. If, however, outsiders are entertained on the occurrence of a vacancy as in the present case,



these apprentices lose all hope of ever securing permanent posts. Such appointments are very unjust.

9. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th November writes as follows :—

Sir Francis Maclean on the separation of judicial and executive functions.

The question of the separation of judicial and executive functions is, in our opinion, the most important among the many problems which have engaged Lord Curzon's attention since his arrival

in India. And we hope that His Excellency will deliver us from our suspense over this question by arriving at a final decision in regard to it before he makes his trip to England.

Sir Francis Maclean, the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, has submitted to the Government a most valuable note on this subject—a note which would fill the hearts of all Indians with gratitude to him, and make them sing his praise for ever, if they only knew what it contains. According to His Lordship, the question, though old, requires a speedy solution. As to whether circumstances in India are ripe for a separation of judicial and executive functions, His Lordship writes :—

"It is urged that, conceding that such a union on general principles is unsound, India is peculiarly placed, and her necessities in the direction of good and effective Government require its continuance. This contention casts a heavy onus on those who seek to successfully maintain this proposition, for they have to satisfy their critics—in this case not only the native public of India, but many Europeans of wide knowledge and experience of the country—that a system, in itself primarily unsound, is essential for the good government of the Empire.

"How is this sought to be done? Veil it and wrap it up as you will, the argument is, in effect, reduced to that of the necessity of maintaining 'the prestige' of the executive officer, an argument which, no doubt, had considerable force as applied to India generally at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but which appears thin and unconvincing when applied to the greater portion of Bengal at the commencement of the twentieth. It may well be that there are still portions of India where, as a matter of policy, it might be imprudent to at once deprive the executive officer of certain judicial functions—as to this my experience of the country is not sufficient to warrant my hazarding a final opinion—but to be told that in the greater portion of Bengal at the present day the exigencies of good Government require that the executive officer must possess the power of punishment, that he should be at once Policeman, Prosecutor and Judge, imposes a somewhat severe strain upon one's knowledge of the situation."

To those who argue that there is no necessity for a change because the union of judicial and executive functions does not give rise to many cases of miscarriage of justice, Sir Francis Maclean replies as follows :—

"But be that as it may, is it sound to say that because the cases of miscarriage of justice are few, the necessity for a change, which otherwise ought to be made, does not exist? If the present system be a blot upon the administration of justice in this country—as I think it is—and if the people by reason of that blot, are induced to doubt the impartiality of that administration, and to lose confidence in it, it would, one would have thought, have been at least advisable to remove the one and to restore the other. That that doubt does exist, and that that confidence is being undermined is, I fear, reasonably clear from what one reads and hears, and whilst making every allowance for some high colouring in the cases set out in the papers before us, such recent and unfortunate cases as the Chupra case and the McGuire case are not calculated to impress the mind of the people with the judicial impartiality of the executive officer."

The authorities are requested to publish His Lordship's note for the information of the public.

10. Referring to the Sangramgarh murder case, the same paper says that, considering the accused Martin's conduct in

The Sangramgarh murder case.

the case from the beginning to the end, the High Court's decision reducing his sentence cannot be approved of. In the Burdwan Court, Martin said that a revolver which he had in his pocket had gone off in consequence of his falling on the ground under the blows of Hazra Babu's men; but he afterwards raised the plea of self-defence. One is naturally led to suspect his intention when one thinks that he went to the place of occurrence with a loaded revolver in his hand. The Sessions Judge of Alipur also said, when sentencing him to three years' rigorous imprisonment, that considering the gravity of the offence, the punishment inflicted was light. But the High Court considered the sentence too severe. The people of the country have still some faith in the High Court, but it has been shaken by the Bain and the Martin case. Mr. Justice Sale may be a man of extraordinary intelligence, but

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 13th, 1905.

HITAVADI.



it must be said, in the name of truth, that some of his recent decisions have not been able to give satisfaction to the public.

(d)—Education.

MEDINI BANDHAB,  
Nov. 11th, 1903.

11. The *Medini Bandhab* [Midnapore] of the 11th November writes as follows:—

The proposed abolition of the lower examinations.

We hear that the Lower Primary, the Upper Primary, and the Middle Scholarship examinations will be discontinued from next year. A respectable native officer of the Education Department says that he does not know why this change is going to be introduced, for the Director of Public Instruction has not consulted native officers on this subject. It is said that the object is to prevent the working of the spirit of competition among boys. However that may be, henceforth the Deputy Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors of Schools will select the best boys from the schools within their jurisdiction for the award of scholarships. This system appears to us to be open to serious objection. We are not aware of any better method of determining the best boys among a large number of boys than the system of examination by means of the same questions. For, the examiners having no acquaintance with the teachers or their boys, are not likely to be influenced by any personal considerations, and are therefore able to judge the respective merits of the candidates solely from the answers given by them. We doubt very much whether the Deputy Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors will be in a position to be strictly impartial in this matter. They are no doubt all of them honest and educated men. But they cannot avoid being intimately acquainted with the teachers under them. In the course of their inspection tours they are compelled by circumstances to accept obligations from the teachers. Under such circumstances, inspecting officers are most likely to be in a peculiarly delicate position with regard to many of them. It is for this reason that these officers, however able and honest they may be, cannot be expected to be strictly impartial when working under the new system.

It is rumoured that the authorities have come to see the unsuitableness of the proposed scheme and are now reconsidering the question. This is very reassuring news indeed.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 13th, 1903.

12. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th November publishes a reply to the letter which appeared in a previous issue, against the Secretary of the Rampur Hât School

A reply.

(see Report on Native Papers of the 14th November 1903, paragraph 15).

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 14th, 1903.

13. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes that owing to a delay of about one month in the publication of the names of Lower Primary, Upper Primary, Middle Vernacular, and Middle English text-books, very

Delay in the publication of the course list for the lower schools.

curious incidents have occurred in certain schools. The school Managers finding, on the re-opening of schools after the Puja, that the Government list of primary text-books had not been published, themselves selected text-books for their boys. But when the authorised list was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 4th November, it was found that most of the books selected by the school Managers were different from those named in the list. As only a month before the boys had purchased books selected by the school Managers, they could not be asked to purchase new books so soon again. So an ingenious plan was devised by the teachers to tide over the difficulty. It was settled that the boys should read for two months the books which they had already purchased, and after that time they might be asked to provide themselves with the authorised text-books. The guardians of the boys, it was thought, would then make no complaint, thinking that the books first supplied had been gone through, and would not object to the purchase of new books.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

PRATINIDHI,  
Nov. 7th, 1903.

14. The *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 7th November writes that the proposal of appointing a Health Officer for the Comilla Municipality by doing away with the services of the guards at the reserved tanks in the

The reserved tanks in the Comilla Municipality.



Comilla town, was accepted in the last meeting of the Municipal Commissioners. Let a Health Officer be appointed by all means, but why should the guards be dismissed for that reason? The same proposal was made last year, but it was not accepted by the Commissioners. The reserved tanks will not remain "reserved" if deprived of guards.

15. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 11th November writes that at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Kalna Municipality held on the 31st October last, the Subdivisional Officer was elected Chairman and Mr. Hill, the Manager of the Bengal Coal Company, was elected Vice-Chairman. In the meeting, signs of division among the native Commissioners were clearly visible. Will it not be regarded as a calamity that neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman is a native gentleman? Malignant party-spirit has always been the curse of this country.

PALLIVASI,  
Nov. 11th, 1903.

16. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th November complains that the pollution of the Bhagirathi water with water from what are called "septic tanks" has greatly shocked Hindu feeling. Whatever may be the opinion of experts with regard to the character of the water of those tanks into which the contents of innumerable privies used by thousands of factory people on both sides of the Bhagirathi from Calcutta to Hooghly are thrown, if water from such a source is allowed to flow into the sacred river, the Hindus cannot fail to be greatly mortified. As to the innocuous character of the water of those tanks, opinion is divided, and practical experience has been decidedly against it. So partly from considerations of health, but chiefly to avoid giving mortal offence to the Hindu community, the practice should be discontinued. Representations to His Excellency the Viceroy and to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be shortly made, and it is hoped that they will not countenance such an objectionable scheme.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-  
ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Nov. 11th, 1903.

17. A correspondent complains in the same paper that the trenching ground of the Chinsura Municipality near the road by the side of the Chinsura station, is a source of great annoyance to the public. This is a most important public thoroughfare, and the opening of the new station has greatly increased its usefulness. The offensive smell from the place where night-soil is buried in pits is a source of danger to the public health. It is hoped the Chinsura municipal authorities will see their way to remove the inconvenience.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-  
ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th November sees no reason why the petition of the inhabitants of the Gopalpur and Narayanpur villages, soliciting the inclusion of those villages within the North Dum-Dum Municipality, has been rejected by the Subdivisional Officer of Barasat in the 24-Parganas district, in spite of its having been favourably received by the Commissioners of the Municipality. It is hoped that the District Magistrate will look to the matter.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 13th, 1903.

19. Referring to the charges which have been brought by Babu Nalin Bihari Sarkar against the Calcutta Corporation, the same paper writes as follows:—

HITAVADI.

One should not think that the cases which have been brought forward by Nalin Babu in his note are the only instances of illegality of which the Corporation is guilty. We meet with its misdoings at every step. We know that the laws of the Municipality are in the hands of its servants, who can do anything and everything with them. You can trample the laws under foot and do whatever you like, without the slightest fear of being punished, provided you satisfy the greed of the municipal servants. The laws are powerful only where the municipal deities are not properly worshipped.

Babus Aghor Nath Mukherji and O. C. Datta were tax-collectors under the Municipality. They used to be paid by commission. They did not make, nor had they any right to make, contributions to the pension or gratuity fund of the Corporation. Under what law, then, have the municipal authorities granted pensions to them?



A Special Committee has been appointed to consider and report on Nalin Babu's note. But as it is composed of members who themselves stand as accused in the matter, there is very little hope of justice being done in the matter.

During the discussion of Nalin Babu's note in the municipal meeting of the 4th instant, a native Commissioner, who is an eminent lawyer, was requested to give his opinion on the case. But that gentleman unhesitatingly said that an opinion in favour of Nalin Babu would make the Commissioners liable for the alleged illegal expenses of the Corporation and that it would not therefore be wise to give an opinion. This was pettifogging worthy only of half-educated irresponsible mukhtears. Woe to the country which is represented by such men!

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 13th, 1903.

20. The same paper writes as follows:—

The proposal of erecting a statue of the late Maharaja of Darbhanga in Dalhousie Park.

A proposal was to have been made at the last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to the effect that a marble statue of the late Maharaja Lakshmiswar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga should be erected in a corner of Dalhousie Park. But Dr. Ashutosh Mukherji and Mr. Silk having objected to it on behalf of Government, it had to be dropped. Will the statue of a native Maharaja, placed in a corner of Dalhousie Park, mar the beauty of the town? Or had the honourable gentlemen other reasons for raising the objection? We cannot believe that in such a matter Government can be so mean. It is hoped that the other Commissioners will try to maintain the honour of the Corporation in this matter.

NAVA YUG,  
Nov. 14th, 1903

21. The *Nava Yug* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes as follows:—

Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar in the Calcutta Corporation.

The return of Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar to the Calcutta Corporation led us to utter many hard and unpleasant words against him. But his conduct in bringing to light many illegal actions of the Chairman of the Municipality has convinced us that the return of more such independent men to the Corporation would be of inestimable benefit to the public.

NAVA YUG.

22. The same paper says that at about 8-30 A.M. on the 11th November

Municipal oppression in a Calcutta bazar.

last, an officer attached to the License Department of the Calcutta Municipality extorted Re. 1 from an up-country woman who was selling potatoes on the footpath in the street in front of the Simla Bazar, Calcutta, on the ground that she had not her license with her at the time. The municipal officer next entered into the bazar and began to levy exactions from the poor people who were selling vegetables. Many vendors fled from their stalls. When a gentleman took exception to the conduct of the officer, he received the reply that everything was being done under authority and direction. Does the new municipal law really direct and authorise the committing of such oppression?

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

PRAJARANJAN,  
Nov. 9th, 1903.

23. The *Prajaranjan* [Tamluk] of the 9th November says that Kola is a big station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. All the trains running on the line stop there. Consequently large numbers of passengers gather in the station every day. But every one who has any experience of the station knows what inconvenience and hardship are suffered by passengers there. There is no shelter near the booking-office. There is a tin shed on the other side of the booking-office, but it is so dirty and unclean that it is impossible for respectable people to sit in it. It does not also contain separate compartments for men and women. Want of good drinking-water has become the source of another great hardship to passengers in this station. Formerly passengers used to be supplied with good water carried from the Midnapore Canal by means of pipes. But this arrangement has been dropped for nearly a year. The water which passengers now get at Kola is saltish and unfit for drinking.

A railway complaint.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 10th, 1903.

24. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 10th November complains that there is not a single feeder road to the Grand Trunk Road and the Kalna Road within 16 miles east of Burdwan. There are three stations of the East Indian Railway, viz., Gangpur, Saktigarh, and Rasulpur, and several large

Want of feeder roads in the Burdwan district.



and important villages within this area. But the District Board has never taken any steps to provide a single feeder road. The inconvenience and sufferings of the people in consequence of this neglect are very great. It has been proposed to construct a feeder road from the Saktigarh station. There are several important villages to the north of this station and to the south of the Kalna Road, such as Putunda, Bhaita, Palsit, Khargram, Karanda and many others. The proposed feeder road should therefore pass by Putunda and join the Kalna Road near Govindpur in order to serve the convenience of the inhabitants of those villages and of a large number of school-boys who attend the Bhaita High English School. An attempt was made in 1901 by some gentlemen of the abovenamed villages to construct a road from Saktigarh to Khargram. They sent a representation to the Bengal Government, which drew the attention of the Chairman of the District Board to the matter. It transpired afterwards that the application for a road that was made to the Chairman was rejected and had not, in fact, been produced in the Board's meeting for consideration. The District Board now proposes to construct a road from Saktigarh to Kalna which will not pass by the Putunda village, and which will not be connected with any of the important villages. This is most disappointing. The Chairman and the members of the District Board will, it is hoped, make careful enquiries before deciding on any particular course.

25. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th November says that recently he travelled from the Ikra to the Ondal Junction station by the 4-43 train on the

SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 12th, 1903.

A railway complaint. branch line between the Ondal and Alipur Junction stations on the East Indian Railway. There was only one third-class carriage in the train, and of the six compartments of which it was composed, one was fitted up for Europeans. At the Ikra and Tapsi stations nearly 65 cooly women got into the remaining five compartments, and the respectable passengers who were in these compartments were obliged to go over to the compartment for Europeans. The cooly women sang obscene songs all the way. There should be set apart two or three compartments for respectable native males and one compartment for respectable native females. When the train reached the Ondal Junction station at 6-8 o'clock (Calcutta time) there was no light on the overbridge there. An old man slipped his feet on the steps and was hurt.

26. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 14th November says that for some time past only one ticket-collector has been engaged at the Loop Mail time to check tickets at the third class entrance of No. 1 platform of the Howrah station on the East Indian Railway. This causes great inconvenience to passengers. A correspondent says that on the 9th November last he suffered great inconvenience and hardship in getting into the Loop Mail train at the station. The number of his ticket was 4503.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,  
Nov. 14th, 1903.

27. The same paper says that on the 1st November last, a woman bought a ticket for Chinsura and got into No. 31-Up passenger train at the Howrah station on the East Indian Railway. This train does not stop at Chinsura. Not seeing the train stop at Chinsura, the woman leapt down and received serious bodily injuries. She is now in hospital. It is true that she was a very foolish woman to act in this way. But why did the female ticket-collector of the Howrah station allow her to take the train with a ticket for Chinsura?

HOWRAH HITAIISHI.

28. The *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 14th November writes that an iron bridge over the Boddar khal situate between Sarail and Kalikutch in the Tippera district is in a very bad state of repair. People passing over the bridge are in danger of falling down. The bridge should be repaired as soon as possible.

PRATINIDHI,  
Nov. 14th, 1903.

(h)—General.

29. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th November says that some time ago the Income-tax Deputy Collector of Hazaribagh went to Giridih and made exorbitant assessments against the residents of the town. The correspondent mentions the

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 13th, 1903.

Oppressive income-tax assessment.



following cases to prove the hardship that has been caused by these assessments:—

- (1) Hem Chandra Mukharji. Pays income-tax on his salary. His private professional practice is almost nil, and he never before paid income-tax for it. His income-tax has been assessed at Rs. 20.
- (2) Satyananda Basu. Has a house of his own which, if let out, may fetch Rs. 50 for two or three months. An income-tax of Rs. 20 has been assessed on this house.
- (3) Ghanasyam Haluai, a shop-keeper. His income-tax has been enhanced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20, although the condition of his business is worse than before.
- (4) Munsii Hari Sahay Lal, mukhtear. His income is at the most Rs. 15 per month. An income-tax of Rs. 28 has been imposed on him.
- (5) Dr. Miz, Colliery Superintendent. Has a house of his own. Never paid income-tax before.
- (6) Satis Chandra Roy, a pleader of only one and-a-half year's practice. His income-tax has been assessed at Rs. 62-8 on a supposed annual income of Rs. 2,400.
- (7) Jadunath Banerji, pleader. Never paid income-tax before. His income-tax has also been assessed at Rs. 62-8.

The editor has also heard that an unjust assessment has been made against a medical practitioner in the Binodpur village within the Magura subdivision of the Jessore district.

DACCA PRAKAS,  
Nov. 15th, 1903.

30. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 15th November says that Babu Dakshina Charan Ganguli had served Government with credit as an Excise Sub-Inspector for nearly five years when he was dismissed on November 25th

The case of a dismissed  
Excise Sub-Inspector.

1902. The following facts may be gathered from his petition to the Revenue Board:—

The complaint having been made that he used to realise extra license fees from vendors, the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour was deputed to enquire into the matter. One day the Deputy Babu suddenly searched the person of his peon and found some money and a note-book. The amount of the money did not exceed the amount of fees, but it appeared from the note-book that extra fees had been realised in some cases. The Deputy Babu then took the evidence of the local people, all of whom said that they had paid extra money not to the Sub-Inspector but to his peon. In the hand of the Deputy Babu the peon's note-book became the chief evidence against the Sub-Inspector and a report was submitted accordingly. The Excise Commissioner, although he suspected the honesty of Dakshina Babu, dismissed him on the ground that he had betrayed a want of the sense of responsibility by entrusting his peon with the fees which were collected. It appears from the facts of the case, however, that the chief cause of his dismissal was his peon's note-book.

It is a matter of wonder that Dakshina Babu's petition has been rejected by the Board of Revenue. Do not the authorities know that peons attached to Government officers are in the habit of extorting money from people without their masters' knowledge and without knowing their masters' intention? None of the witnesses whom the Deputy Magistrate examined deposed that extra fees had been paid to Dakshina Babu. Under these circumstances, it cannot be proper to take the peon's note-book as sufficient proof of his guilt. Again, it is not easily understood how the keeping of money with a subordinate can be an offence sufficient to justify the dismissal of a Government servant who has served with credit for nearly five years. Dakshina Babu will petition the Government of India in the matter, and it is hoped that he will find justice there.

31. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th November has the following:—

HITAVARTA,  
Nov. 15th, 1903

System of filling up certain  
appointments in the United Pro-  
vinces.

Mr. James Monteith in his speech at the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, on the occasion of a prize distribution to some Musalman students, said that the time had gone by when Government could show favour to any particular community in the matter of employment in the public service. Government, said he, does not like to show undue indulgence to any people. It gives



posts only to those who can compete for them. A race which always depends upon the favour of another, can never make progress. Mr. Monteith is quite right. We agree with him. But we see that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Oudh and Agra does not fill Deputy Collectorships by competitive examination; he fills all such posts with sons of zamindars and Feringi graduates. Does this method of filling up posts give any chance to the educated class of India to try their lot in fair competition? We hope Sir James LaTouche will, in deference to the late Queen's Proclamation of 1857, give up this bad method of filling up Government appointments.

32. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 16th November writes that complaints are rife against Babu Amrita Lal Ghosh, post-master of Radhanagar. The public are greatly inconvenienced in depositing money in the Savings Bank, in purchasing post-cards and postage stamps, and on account of irregularity in the delivery of their letters. There are more serious complaints against him. His transfer is desirable.

The post-master of Radhanagar in the Bankura district.

BANKURA DARPAN,  
Nov. 16th, 1903.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

33. Referring to the observations made by the British Indian Association on the sale provisions of the Civil Procedure Bill, the *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 11th November writes as follows:—

PALLIVASI,  
Nov. 11th, 1903.

According to the Association sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 295B should be omitted. But it should be observed in this connection that as there can be no difficulty in ascertaining what would be the fair price of any agricultural produce, no party would be likely to suffer if such produce were disposed of at a sale at a fair price. It is therefore desirable that the law should contain provisions to that effect.

The British Indian Association is an association of zamindars, most of whom are wealthy men. It is therefore only natural that they should be opposed to the proposal to set aside a sale which is made in section 310A. The Association points out the necessity of defeating the machinations of astute debtors, forgetting that there are few debtors in this country to whom that epithet can be properly applied. As regards the great majority of debtors who are poor and honest people, the properest course would be to enable them to apply to have a sale set aside on depositing the purchase-money. The decree-holder would lose nothing by the adoption of this procedure. All sales should be set aside at which the property sold does not fetch a fair price, and a decree-holder should be compelled to fix a fair price for every property of the judgment-debtor which he intends to bring to sale. He can easily do so. It should also be laid down that if, owing to such default on the part of the decree-holder, any property of the judgment-debtor is sold at an inadequate price, the former should be liable to pay compensation to the latter. The protest made by the Association against the proposal to reduce the number of second appeals as also against the proposed amendment of Article 12 of the Fourth Schedule of the Limitation Act, is exceedingly reasonable, and ought to meet with the approval of Government.

34. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th November writes that His Excellency the Viceroy, in proposing to establish agricultural banks in India, has shown how noble his object must be. But the practical difficulties are likely to be so great that it is doubtful whether the scheme will be successful. In Bengal most of the agriculturists are extremely poor and involved in debt. It cannot therefore be expected that they will be able to advance money to the banks. The well-to-do classes, those who lend money to the cultivators at high rates of interest, will do all they can to thwart the scheme, for the banks, if established, will deprive them of their gains. If, by way of giving a starting, Government advanced its own money to the banks, the poor cultivators might improve their condition, shake off the yoke of the money-lender, and gradually take upon themselves the entire management of the banks. The rate of interest in the Post Office Savings Bank is Rs. 3 per cent. per annum. Let Government

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-  
ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Nov. 11th, 1903.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Bill.



charge Rs. 4 per cent. upon its money. This will be very great help to the agriculturists who are obliged to pay Rs. 36 to Rs. 75 per cent. to the money-lender and are ruined thereby. If this is not done, the proposal of establishing agricultural banks must prove a total failure.

DR. SRI VINAYAK  
PRITAG-  
ANANDA BHASAR  
PATRIKA.

35. The same paper writes that the Universities Bill proposes to reduce the number of Fellows of the Calcutta and Bombay Universities to 100. The Allahabad and the

The Universities Bill.

Punjab Universities are to have 75 fellows each. The reason given for this change is that too many members serve no useful purpose. Government gave this very reason when reducing the number of Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation, and it is well known how efficiently the municipal work has been performed since the reduction of the number of Commissioners. If, again, Fellows are appointed only for five years, really deserving and independent men will not consent to be elected. Though the system of election may answer well in England, it does not suit India, where only those will be appointed who, having but little worth, try to attract notice by making a good deal of noise and win the good opinion of the authorities by ignoble flattery. Worthy persons will retire from the contest for Fellowships. The stringent rules that are going to be made for the management of colleges will make it well-nigh impossible for the private colleges to stand. College education of our boys will in that case be altogether out of the question. It is hoped that Lord Curzon will do nothing light-heartedly and without due deliberation.

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 14th, 1903.

36. Referring to the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes as follows:—

The Co-operative Credit Societies Bill.

The object Government has in view in proposing to establish agricultural banks in India, is a noble one, no doubt. But considering the numerous legal restraints with which these are to be provided, it is not likely that the poor cultivators will always find it easy to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from them. Generally speaking, simple-minded cultivators will not be much disposed to subject themselves to so many legal checks. Nor will every one of them have the means to become a member of the bank by subscribing to it. But those who will not purchase memberships by advancing money to the banks will not be able to borrow from them when in need. So, the condition of the helpless cultivator will remain as bad as ever. He will sometimes forfeit the favour of his *mahajan*, and from his inability to deposit money in the bank, he will not derive any benefit from it. Where, then, shall the poor fellow go for help if not to the much-abused usurious *baniyah*?

There is another drawback in the proposal for the establishment of agricultural banks—want of sufficient attraction. To have to deposit money in the bank without any hope of gain in the shape either of interest or of dividends is rather disappointing. The mere expectation of getting a loan in time of need, the amount of which will be fixed by the members in individual cases, is not sufficient attraction. The members will keep a sharp eye upon the pecuniary condition of the applicant for a loan. Suppose, for instance, one Haladhar, an agriculturist and a member, wants a loan of Rs. 400 to celebrate his daughter's marriage. The loan will not be given to him as soon as he asks for it. Whether he has the means to spend so much as Rs. 400 on his daughter's marriage will then be the question for careful consideration among the other members; so that there will be no certainty about his getting as much as he has applied for. An attempt to teach the poor cultivator in this way a wholesome lesson in economy is really praiseworthy; but we doubt very much if he will at all think of going to the co-operative society for that lesson under such stringent conditions. Is it conceivable that any one will deposit money in the bank only to place himself under so many restrictions when there is absolutely no prospect of his getting any interest for his money and every chance of meeting with difficulties in the way of his getting a loan? The well-to-do cultivator may easily deposit his surplus money in the Post-Office Savings Bank, where the rate of interest is three rupees and two annas per cent. per annum, and in which the lowest amount that may be deposited is four annas. What attraction even this small interest has may be judged from the fact that last year the total amount deposited in the savings banks



was Rs. 18,75,000. The agricultural banks will not hold out even those advantages which the postal savings banks do. One can easily withdraw money from the savings banks; but the same facility is not to be enjoyed in the matter of getting loans from the banks.

Another difficulty is likely to arise in connexion with the keeping of the accounts of the banks. It has been proposed that the official Registrar will examine the accounts at least once a year, and that the Collector or the Registrar will have power to examine the accounts of any bank at any time they please. The responsibility of the members on this head will not be a light responsibility, nor will they find it very easy work to keep the accounts correctly. We have ample experience of how most of the panchayets feel themselves at sea in keeping chaudiari accounts. Some of them find themselves dragged into the law courts on account of mistakes or confusion in the chaudiari accounts. We cannot, after this, bring ourselves to believe that these people will be at all willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of undertaking the writing business of the banks. Again, no member of any society will be allowed to transfer or pledge his share or interest in the capital to any outsider. We think that this provision will likewise tend to prevent the wide establishment of agricultural banks. Borrowing by any society will not be allowed except with the sanction of the Registrar, who, previous to giving sanction, must obtain the approval of the Collector. Few villagers would like to come under so many perplexing restrictions and to take upon themselves such responsibilities. When giving loans, a society may accept as security agricultural produce only, which must be the property of the person to whom loan is to be given. This provision will give rise to many inconveniences. A member who possesses no agricultural produce but has household utensils to pledge will not be allowed a loan, and the agricultural produce given as security for a loan may be sold at any time for its liquidation. These are fatal proposals, and certainly no one will, if not absolutely compelled by circumstances not under control, think of applying to the banks for a loan.

The Bill invests the Registrar with unlimited powers, the slightest abuse of which will seriously injure the success of the banks and cause discord among the members. Agriculturists will in that case keep quite aloof from the banks. In deciding who should be allowed a loan and the amount of a loan partiality to favourites or friends will, at least in some cases, play a part. The greatest of all drawbacks in the Bill is the total absence of any consideration for the helpless cultivator, who will derive absolutely no benefit from the banks. How far, under the circumstances, economy will thrive and sympathy spring up among agriculturists as a result of the establishment of co-operative societies is a foregone conclusion.

The writer says in conclusion that the description given at page 869 of the book entitled "The Handbook of Indian Agriculture," by Babu Nityagopal Mukerji, Professor of Agriculture in the Sibpur Engineering College, of the formation of agricultural banks deserves the attention of Government as being more convenient and attractive to the people than the agricultural banks proposed by Government.

37. The *Rangalay* [Calcutta] of the 15th November writes as follows:—

RANGALAY,  
Nov. 15th, 1903.

The Universities Bill. Lord Curzon's Government wants to place the Universities under the complete control of Government. This object is clearly discernible in the Universities Bill. We have no right to say anything against this desire of Government. We know that it is for its own advantage that Government is giving the people of this country English education and is teaching them English civilisation, and that it will therefore act in the manner which is most conducive to its own interest. That we say anything at all on the subject of English education is because we try to secure, if possible, some advantage for our own countrymen along with any advantage that Government may have in view for itself. It would look ungracious in us to take exception to Government's intention of changing the old system of education; nor is there any chance of such objection, if made, being heard.

English education and English civilisation have not enabled us to become complete Englishmen; nor have they suffered us to remain complete Indians. We have contracted all the vices of English civilisation and lost all the virtues



of Hindu civilisation. The result is that we meddle where we should not, that we are destitute of all feeling of reverence, are utterly wanting in patience and endurance, are utterly incapable of the duties of worship and devotion, and are quite unfit to lead a good and pious life. As Babu-Bengalis, as Babu-Hindus, we are neither Indians nor Englishmen, neither fowl nor fish. A society composed of such creatures cannot possibly fare well or add strength or give satisfaction to the Government. As Babus we have pulled down everything and built up nothing; lost everything and gained nothing. As Babus we have become an eyesore to Government, lost all earning capacity, and alienated ourselves from our own society. If all this be true, we have no right to complain of Government's desire to change the old system of education.

It may be contended that the new arrangements will deprive us of the control over University affairs which we possessed, and that this is likely to prove prejudicial to the interests of those among us who have schools and colleges. But it was Government which gave us this right, and it is Government which is taking it away. What right of appeal have we against any action of the Government? It is Englishmen who have given you English education, taught you English civilisation, and appointed you to posts with fat emoluments. And if Englishmen themselves now change the system of education and carry on the administration with the help of servants trained under new methods, what right have you to complain?

Whatever others may say, we, for ourselves, can freely declare that we have not gained anything whatever and that we have lost everything by English education and civilisation. A handful of our people have got into service and thereby contracted luxurious tastes and habits, and this luxury, like a subtle poison, is leavening the whole social system. If the object of the Bill be really to interfere with the trade in education that is being carried on by proprietors of schools and colleges in this country, it is not in our power to defeat that object. Nor can that object be rightly condemned. True, a brisk trade is being carried on in education in England. But that is no reason why such a trade should be carried on in this country also.

Why not devote ourselves heart and soul to the study of Sanskrit? Why not establish a University on the European model for such study? There will be no fear of Government interference with such a University. So long as the English Government will remain in this country, so long there will be no lack of proper arrangements for English education. But if you want to maintain your individuality, if you want to be really men, if you want to win the sympathy of Government, have nothing to do with matters political. You are subjects and, as such, your sole duty should be to pay taxes and bow low to every European whom you meet. But you must look to your own society, protect your own religion, and make arrangements for your national education. Do this and you will be happy. To eat foreign food, to wear foreign cloth, to speak a foreign speech and then to cry like a child if those foreigners snatch away the morsel of food in our mouth, is something that is really silly, really absurd.

RANGALAY.

38. The same paper is glad that Mr. Pedler, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and Mr. Theodore Morrison, Principal of the Aligar College, have been appointed members of the Viceregal Council. This has been wisely done, for the presence and participation of educational authorities like them in the approaching discussion of the Universities Bill are really desirable. But unofficial heads of private schools and colleges also should be allowed to have their say on the subject. We shall be glad if Government appoints Babu Surendranath Banerjee and Mr. N. N. Ghosh as members of the Council. The Maharaja of Darbhanga's term of membership is over. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya may be taken in his place. The presence of these three Bengalis in the Council will completely stop our mouth. There is Mr. Gokhale to represent Bombay, and it would be well to have somebody to represent Madras. Will the Viceroy listen to our proposal? The Bill, if slightly modified, will have our support.

Appointment of Bengalis to the Viceregal Council desirable in view of the Universities Bill.

39. The *Pratirasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th November expresses disappointment at the result of the Universities Commission. All the high hopes entertained of the Commission

PRATIVARI,  
Nov. 16th 1903.

The Universities Bill.



have been dashed to the ground. Lord Curzon had at first said that he would thoroughly discuss the whole question and would do all that the previous Education Commission had failed to do. If the result of all the other Commissions be similar to that of the Universities Commission, then it must be said that the only gain will be loss of money.

The Senate and the Syndicate should no doubt be reformed. But the Bill deals exclusively with such minor matters as the number of Fellows to be appointed, the manner of election, etc., and leaves to the Syndicate the consideration of the really important question of higher education. Can any good result, then, be expected from the Commission? The ultimate result of the agitation made throughout the country against the recommendations of the Universities Commission has been the ruin of the cause of education.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

40. Referring to the case in which Raja Sombadi, the Feudatory Chief of Man Siram in the Khasia Hills, Assam, was arrested and sent to *hajat* at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent of the Khasia and Jayantia Hills, and in which the Deputy Commissioner having refused bail, bail was at last ordered by the Chief Commissioner, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 10th November writes as follows:—

CHARU MIHIR,  
Nov. 10th, 1903.

This case has struck terror into the hearts of the other Princes of the Khasia Hills. If a Deputy Commissioner can arrest and insult them at pleasure, what becomes of the honour and privileges to which they are entitled in accordance with their treaties with the British Government? It is rumoured that the Princes of the Khasia Hills have petitioned the Government of India in this matter. Lord Curzon has, in many of his speeches, professed himself a friend of the Indian Princes. However insignificant the Raja of Man Siram may be, he is still a Feudatory Chief under the suzerainty of the British Government. It is inconceivable how the prestige and honour of the powerful British Government can be maintained if a petty officer under it can treat a powerless Feudatory Chief in this manner. Government should institute a strict enquiry into the matter, if only for the sake of its reputation as a lover of justice. The case under notice has really hurt public feeling. It is hoped that the Chief Commissioner of Assam will publish the particulars of the case for the satisfaction of the public.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

41. Referring to the Bain and the Emerson case, the *Nava Yug* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes as follows:—  
Anglo-Indian feeling towards natives. If from this time those Europeans, who will get opportunities for rupturing black men's spleens, conduct themselves shrewdly so as to be able to take pleas like the one which was taken by Emerson, the Legislature may pass an Act for awarding them compensation for their acts. But if such an Act is passed, rupturing spleens, which has grown into a malady, will greatly increase in the country.

NAVA YUG  
Nov. 14th, 1903

Speaking for the black men, we desire to put one or two questions to those of our Anglo-Indian friends whom the sufferings of Bain and Emerson have so deeply moved—not to the Anglo-Indians alone, but to the "Imperial Anglo-Indians" also, because they too do not find the smallest difficulty in escaping the penalty provided in the law for rupturing the spleens of natives. Is the life of a native of no value? When Dr. Sures Chandra Sarkar, of Barrackpore, was brutally killed by a European soldier and a whole family was plunged into poverty, why were not the Anglo-Indians, those followers of Jesus, moved to pity and sympathy for the poor native sufferers? Why were not their feelings roused when Shazaoul Hossain, Honorary Magistrate, and Pachai Shaik suffered so much harassment for having incurred the displeasure of Mr. Roe, District Magistrate? Why have they nothing to say for the poor cooly woman whose husband was only the other day killed by D'Cunha?

The followers of Christ loudly preach that Jesus atoned for the sins of men with his life-blood. But we now see that *mukti* is desired in the blood of those by shedding whose blood sin is committed. Is this not hateful selfishness?



HITAVARTA,  
Nov. 15th, 1903.

42. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th November says that in his late Patiala speech, Lord Curzon said that at the time of his assuming the charge of the India Viceroyalty, Her late Majesty the Queen advised him to "be kind to the Indian people." But we regret that in spite of that the administrators of India cruelly lord it over the people. Lord Curzon has partially obeyed that sweet admonition of Her late Majesty, and it is to be hoped that in the second portion of his tenure of office, he will obey it fully.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Nov. 7th, 1903.

43. Adverting to the addresses presented by the different Associations to His Honour the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 7th November observes that these demonstrations reflect credit on the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon as showing him possessed of a magnanimous spirit. His administration during the time of his incumbency is pronounced as judicious and skilful.

UTKALDIPIKA.

44. Referring to the illuminations, fire-works, and *jatras* exhibited at Jajpur and Bhadrak for the Orissa Commissioner's reception on the occasion of his recent visit to those places, the same paper remarks that it is meet that due respect should be shown to the chief officer of a District or a Division, and this should be without much ado or unnecessary pomp, as has always been the case in the past. But such displays are now gradually exceeding their limits. This would be seemly were the condition of the people in keeping with the gaiety. But when the Government is anxious to infuse a spirit of economy into its people, its chief officers should not sympathise with such unnecessary demonstrations. It is strange that the Sub-divisional officer of Jaipur could not raise an annual subscription of Rs. 240 for the dispensary in the town, when Rs. 300 were easily paid in his presence for the illuminations, etc. When the people are up to such vain pursuits to the neglect of their more important duties, it is incumbent on the local officers to point out their folly to them.

SAMAD VAHIKA,  
Nov. 5th, 1903.

45. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 5th November, remarking on the proposal of separating Orissa from Bengal and uniting it with the Central Provinces, says that such a union will destroy the chances of Orissa's future improvement.

GAJATBASINI,  
Nov. 7th, 1903.

46. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of 7th November says that Orissa was conquered by the English on the 14th October 1803, and that it has much improved under the benign British administration during the last 100 years.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 21st November, 1903.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,  
Bengali Translator.